St. Germans Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1970

P. J. FOX, M. B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

S T. G E R M A N S

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review the population of No.7 Health Area as estimated on 30th June, 1970 was 53,400. This was an increase of 640 over the total for the corresponding date in 1969. By far the largest part of this growth occurred in the Borough of Saltash where the increase was 480. Smaller increases took place in St. Germans Rural District, Torpoint Urban District and the Borough of Liskeard. In the Liskeard Rural District and Looe Urban District there were small reductions in population.

Live births fell from last years total of 810 to 769, giving a corrected birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of population, some 1.7 per 1,000 above the rate for England and Wales. The rates for still births and for deaths of infants under one year of age were marginally lower than the national rates. Illegitimate births totalled 45 and represented 5.9% of all births, the lowest rate recorded since 1966. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium did not cause any deaths of mothers during 1970.

Deaths totalled 768, an increase of 34 over the figure for 1969. The corrected death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of population was slightly above the national rate of 11.7. Heart disease which caused 40% of all deaths was again the most prevalent cause of death. Various types of cancer caused 20% of all deaths, and strokes were responsible for a further 14%. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death, those affecting the intestine were most numerous, closely followed by cancers of the windpipe and lung, and those involving the stomach. Since in the female the breast is a much more highly developed gland than it is in the male, cancers of this organ are for all practical purposes confined to the female half of the population. From this point of view the impact of breast cancer as a cause of death on the female section of the population is heavier than appears from a carsory glance at the figures of death attributed to this cause. In 1970 there were 16 deaths from this cause, all of them females. Looked at in terms of a rate per 1,000 of the vulnerable female population it advances breast cancer to the unenviable position of being almost as lethal for women as cancer of the lung is for men.

The incidence of notifiable disease was quite low during 1970, when a total of 80 cases was notified. The principal factor contributing to this reduction is the fall in the prevalence of measles which has resulted from the development some few years ago of a new vaccine against this disease. Under the present schedule of protective immunisations this vaccine is now given to children during the second year of life and if parents are co-operative in having their children protected we can fairly confidently hope that measles will largely disappear in the same way that diphtheria, whooping-cough, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis have done. German measles is normally the cause of a trivial illness, so mild in its effect that it is often not recognised as such. For these reasons it has not been included in the list of infectious diseases which must be notified.

There is however one serious effect of this disease. If a woman who is pregnant, and in particular in the first three months of her pregnancy, contracts German measles there is a distinct risk that she will give birth to a child suffering from a variety of physical and mental defects. A vaccine which gives immunity against the German measles virus was made available during 1970, and it was decided that it would be used mainly to give immunity to young females at the beginning of their reproductive life. Vaccination was offered to girls in their 14th year, and by the end of 1970 a total of 309 girls in the Health Area had received this form of protection.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1970 was 8. The incidence was equally divided between males and females, and the total of cases notified was the lowest recorded since I started to accept notifications in 1948. One death of an elderly male aged over 75 years was attributed to the late effects of tuberculosis. Of the 8 new cases notified 5 were persons aged 45 years or more, and of these 4 were aged 65 years and over. This fits in with the pattern of tuberculous infection which has prevailed for some years in which the main impact of this infection falls on persons in middle age and old age. Up to twenty years ago tuberculosis posed a serious, and frequently a lethal threat to young adults, adolescents and children. Today cases are seldom seen amongst these age groups. Much of the credit for this must go to an improvement in general standards of living, and to the protective effects of B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis which since 1954 has been given to children in secondary schools. During 1970 the number of children in the Health Area who were given B.C.G. vaccination was 585.

In the general preface to my Annual Report for 1969 I referred at some length to the increasing burden of pollution which human beings are inflicting on the environment they share with the variety of biological systems which co-exist with them on the earth. From the welter of discussion, argument, protest, precept and prophecy surrounding this subject one fact emerges with ever increasing clarity. It is that man is the real and ultimate source of practically all pollution arising from his power to reproduce at such a rate that it is increasingly beyond the scope of the natural regulators to hold down growth of population. Since to modern man the idea of calling in such regulators as disease, famine or warfare to control and curb population growth is an unacceptable concept, then logically he must seriously dedicate himself to the alternative by promoting, and supporting in all possible ways policies of population control. Because of limited living space, and the need to bring in large quantities of food and raw materials to sustain modern living standards, the problem of over population is nowhere more urgent than in England and Wales, and there is already clear evidence that in certain parts of the country sheer weight of numbers has eroded the quality of life in those localities. This problem if not tackled resolutely and energetically now, may in the not very distant future call for harsh and unpopular measures which will almost certainly impinge on the liberty of the individual.

I would not wish to close this general preface without putting on record my gratitude to Members and Officers of the six County District Councils I serve for the support and understanding they have given me during 1970.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

P. J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. MOX

Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. GERMANS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Councillor G. Finch	Chairman
Councillor C.J. Gillbard	Vice Chairman

The Whole Council

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor R.H.H. Eddey	Chairman
Councillor M.E. Higman, M.B.E.	Vice Chairman

The Whole Council

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

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Medical Officer of Health,
Health Area Office,
West Street,
LISKEARD. PL14 6BX — Telephone - Liskeard 43373

W.E. Grylls, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

R.L. Williams, M.R.S.H.,
Public Health Inspector.

G.J. Follett,
Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Lower Port View,
SALTASH. PL12 4DE — Telephone - Saltash 2176/7

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RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. GERMANS

Area of Rural District:	48,533 acres
Population:	15,240
Number of Inhabited Houses:	5,882
Rateable Value at 1.4.70	£374,451
Product of Penny Rate 1970/71	£1,519-27

Vital Statistics for 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:	101	105	206

	St. Germans R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	16.9	17.7	16.0

	Male	Female	Total
Still Births	3	1	4

	St. Germans R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births:	19.0	12.9	13.0

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths:	130	107	237

	St. Germans R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Death rate per 1,000 of population:	12.8	12.0	11.7

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths of infants under one year of age:	4	-	4

	St. Germans R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:	19.0	16.9	18.0

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages:

Heart disease:	92
Cancer (all sites):	41
Stroke	30
Respiratory disease:	23
Circulatory disease:	14
Genito-urinary disease:	7
Digestive disease:	5

There was a sizeable excess of deaths over births in 1970. Illegitimate births totalled 15, a percentage of 7.2 of all live births. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death that affecting the intestines was most prevalent. Of the 237 persons who died during the year some 46% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

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Notifiable Disease (other than tuberculosis)

The incidence of this group of diseases was very light during the year when 12 cases only were notified. Of these 10 were measles, one was whooping cough and there was one case of food poisoning.

Tuberculosis

Two new cases of this disease came to light during 1970. Both were respiratory infections and involved a female aged 59 and a male aged 65. There were no deaths attributed to this disease.

At the end of the year there were 17 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 5 known cases of other forms of tuberculosis resident in the Rural District.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during 1970.

Water Supply

In almost all parts of the Rural District a generally adequate supply of wholesome water was provided by the East Cornwall Water Board. Where indicated samples of private water supplies are submitted for bacteriological examination and appropriate advice is given to users of such supplies.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Rather better progress was made in this field during 1970 than has been the case in recent years, when the sea outfall at Portwrinkle was completed, and the badly needed scheme at Pillaton was almost finished.

Food

Reasonable standards of food hygiene were maintained in premises where food is handled.

Food Poisoning

One case of Salmonella typhimurium which occurred in an adult male and was almost certainly contracted towards the end of a holiday in Spain, or en route back to the United Kingdom.

Factories Act, 1961

No difficulties in the operation of this Act were encountered during 1970.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

This report by Mr. W.E. Grylls follows. I am grateful to Mr. Grylls, and to Mr. Williams and Mr. Follett for the assistance they have given me throughout the year.

ST. GERMANS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S

REPORT

YEAR 1970

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As was foreseen when preparing last year's report the sea outfall sewer at Portwrinkle was completed early in the year and combined with the comminutor provided to mascerate the sewage has proved to be extremely satisfactory, and it is apparent that it will serve the needs of Crafthole and Portwrinkle for many years to come, as the design allows for development far in excess of planning consents granted to date.

After many years of negotiation approval was at long last given to provide a new Contact Stabilisation sewage disposal plant with outfall to the River Lynher at Pillaton and at the year's end the scheme was almost completed. The approved tender was £21,613 but the expenditure will be worth while when it is appreciated that it will bring about the abolition of the long out-dated sewage tank, the overflow from which until now has created an uncontrollable nuisance on grassland and has led to serious pollution of the leat serving Pillaton Mill. As in the case of Portwrinkle the plant provides for the future growth of the village and there would now appear to be no reason why development, held up for many years, should not now proceed.

Although the scheme at St. Dominic has not begun it is pleasing to report that agreement has been reached between the District Valuer and the National Trust making it apparent that work will commence during 1971. The estimated cost is in excess of £100,000 and will bring about the abolition of six unsatisfactory outfalls, as well as numerous septic tanks, and convey all sewage to a new disposal works at Bohetherick with outfall to tidal waters in the Tamar. When completed the whole character of the area will change, as has already happened in other villages where such facilities have been provided, and it could well be that St. Dominic will become a very popular residential area where until now building has been severely restricted due to the complete lack of a sewerage system.

The scheme of sewerage for Gunnislake is now ready for submission to the Ministry for authority to proceed to tender, all problems with land acquisition and easements having been overcome, and it is hoped by next year to be able to report that a tender has been accepted even if work has not commenced.

As to St. Germans and Polbathic the preparation of final details have proceeded smoothly and although not yet with the Ministry it will be early next year, and as far as can be seen work should be in hand in 1972. As with previous cases this will make way for additional development, particularly at Cuddenbeake and Polbathic, and there is also the possibility of a large holiday village being constructed at Sconner House, a planning application for which is already in abeyance due to the inability of the developers to provide their own drainage scheme.

It was not possible, as had been hoped, to commence work at Hatt but tenders are now being obtained and as for St. Dominic there is no question that work will not commence in 1971. At the completion of work the erection of approximately 160 houses on the Sunnybanks Estate will be able to proceed without further delay and the old, inadequate outfall dealing with the original Council houses and eight other properties will disappear, all being connected to the new works when it comes into operation.

Further schemes are now being considered for the improvement and enlargement of Callington outfall works, as well as the provision of complete new schemes for Millbrook, Hessenford and Cargreen, and there appears to be no reason why within the next five years the whole of the Council's area should not be adequately sewered.

The maintenance and running of all the sewage disposal works, most of which have come into being in this last ten years, is improving yearly and there is no doubt that the direct labour staff set up recently are carrying out their work in a most efficient manner.

All kinds of experiments to improve effluent standards are constantly being tried and many of these appear to be meeting with success, although in some cases results have been somewhat disappointing.

It has been possible to manage with the existing staff but considerable changes will be needed in the future when schemes now nearing completion come into operation, and the labour force will have to be increased from time to time as the work increases. This is something that cannot be avoided and is a natural collorary as it is no use whatever in providing sewers and works if they are not efficiently maintained to meet the requirements of the River Authority whose officers carry out regular and frequent sampling.

The demands on the services of the Council's sewage tanker are still increasing and it would now be impossible to function without this piece of equipment. This is a far cry from the time when the various sewage tanks under the Council's control were emptied by hand and the men were paid a bonus of 3s. 4d per day to undertake the work, their basic wage at the time being £3. 17s. 0d. per week. Apart from the objection it would now be impossible to obtain labour to undertake such work although there are two of the original staff still on the Council's pay roll and many of the others are living in retirement, which proves that no matter what the tanks contained it seemed to promote good health. A little humour is sometimes necessary but on a serious note I feel that thanks should be tendered to all the Council's employees engaged on this particular section of the Council's functions. At all times they are helpful and co-operative and one wonders when the public occasionally criticises whether they really appreciate what a wonderful job of work is being done on their behalf.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Mention was made last year about the removal of coin boxes to give free access to convenience cubicles. This practice has further continued with the corresponding decrease in vandalism. The new convenience at Gunnislake has, however, attracted a certain amount of attention although after the initial damage to doors and various fittings which have been left for the time being, there is little more to report on this aspect apart from the odd instance which does from time to time cause frustration and annoyance.

Although not completed work on the new convenience at Callington is well advanced and by the early spring the new building will be in use.

Work is also in hand on the provision of a public convenience attached to the Eliot Hall at St. Germans to provide facilities for the general public who visit the village from time to time, as well as people who frequent the hall, which at the present moment is lacking adequate sanitary accommodation.

Further consideration is now being given to the acquisition of a site for a new convenience on The Quay at Calstock, although as far as can be seen at present this will not commence next year.

The mobile convenience has once again proved to be extremely useful at Tregantle where it was sited from May until the end of September, now being returned to the depot for painting and general maintenance in readiness for next year. There is no reason, if properly looked after, why it should not last for years and appears to be the ideal and economical solution in cases where only a summer population is involved.

General routine maintenance of cleansing of all the conveniences throughout the district has been undertaken during the year and few complaints have been received in regard to this problem, although it is admitted that many of the older structures lack modern amenities in the form of washing facilities, although this is a matter now under serious consideration.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND COLLECTION

Demands on this service are still building up and there are very few householders who do not ask for their refuse to be collected.

The present fleet of three lorries is, however, containing matters and it would appear that it will continue to do so for the time being, and at least until mid 1972 when the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic vehicle will possibly be replaced by a more rapid loading and larger machine mounted on a similar chassis but with a slightly higher body.

Generally controlled tipping has been exercised with reasonable satisfaction, particularly at Millbrook, Trewin Quay and St. Germans. At Callington fires have occurred from time to time but now that a bulldozer is permanently on the site the problem is rapidly decreasing.

Great strides have been made with the reclamation of the Millpond at Millbrook and will continue next year producing sufficient reclaimed land to enable the Playing Fields Committee to construct a new football pitch in readiness for the 1972/73 season. Those in the village who have in the past objected very strongly will now begin to appreciate the improved amenities that are coming into being and realise that the Council were correct in taking a long term view of this scheme and deciding to proceed despite all opposition. When completed it will transform the village and provide it with one of the finest recreation grounds in the county at practically no cost to the ratepayers.

Obtaining suitable staff for the service is still proving difficult although with wage increases pending and better working conditions materialising with the increased use of up to date machinery this matter might be less of a problem in the year to come.

The greatest difficulty at the moment is the tendency for holiday breaks to be extended with the result that the service is under great strain during the summer months when many of the men along with others are on their holidays and replacements cannot be found. However we manage due largely to the good relationship between the men and the public whom they serve.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The throughput of animals slaughtered for human consumption is set out overleaf:-

	Cattle (Exd. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	990	148	13	1956	207
Number inspected	990	148	13	1956	207
All diseases except cysticercosis and tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcases condemned	1	1	1	5	2
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	834	21	1	407	11
Tuberculosis only.					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercocis only.					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-
Gross weight of meat condemned	2871 lbs.	959 lbs	Nil	9[illegible]1lbs	117lbs.

Beef throughput has continued to rise to a figure at least 25% above 1969, but a reduction of 30% for lambs seems to bear out the remarks made in my last report concerning the trend away from sheep farming. The somewhat alarming reduction of nearly 90% in pig throughput is merely that pigs are not now slaughtered at the large abattoir in the Council's District, where Messrs. Drewe and Bunker continue to carry out 100% inspections of all animals handled, and now that the alterations to the lairage have been completed, the hygiene of the whole complex has been greatly facilitated. The Council's Officers continue the duties at Tideford.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 & REGULATIONS

Routine and irregular inspections were carried out during the year, and the co-operation of the owners and food handlers has been forthcoming in the manner we have come to expect.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Routine inspections of sites and regular sampling of private water supplies for public use continued and generally the standard maintained was reasonable, a few minor complaints were investigated, and any short comings attended to promptly by the owners and management.

HOUSING

Unfortunately the encouraging trend evident last year in the housing field did not maintain its impetus throughout the year under review and only four Council houses were completed (at St. Andrews Close, Calstock), but there were a further fourteen under construction by the end of the year, six at Wilcove, four at Well Street, Callington, and four at West Street, Millbrook. It is hoped, however, that a further nine houses will be commenced early in the new year at Armada Road, Cawsand.

Likewise private enterprise did not maintain its output as completions totalled one hundred and three by the end of the year, with eighty four new dwellings under construction. It is interesting to note once again the types of accommodation most in demand. Of the one hundred and three private dwellings completed there were twenty eight properties with two bedrooms, sixty one with three bedrooms, and fourteen with four bedrooms.

As envisaged last year the improved grant allowances resulted in a marked increase in applications and thirty nine improvement grants valued at £25,447 were approved, and eighteen such grants were paid to the value of £9,584.

Similarly twenty nine standard grants valued at £5,879 were approved, and twenty nine such grants were paid to the value of £4,389, which included three higher limit grants for providing septic tank drainage systems, and eight higher limit grants for providing bathroom additions.

It will be seen, therefore, that the number of grants approved has more than doubled during the year, and the indications suggest that the trend will continue. A worthwhile addition to the overall housing situation is evidently being made to the general benefit of all concerned.

The routine obligations of the Council under the Housing Acts have proceeded methodically and unobtrusively during the year and much has been achieved.

Notices were served in respect of eighteen properties under Section 16, of the Housing Act, 1957, three demolition orders were made, three Closing Orders, and undertakings were accepted on nine other properties.

Ten properties were demolished during the year, one demolition order was revoked on the rehabilitation of the property, and five undertakings were cancelled where properties were made fit.

The overall progress throughout the year, therefore, indicates the Council's awareness and contribution to the general housing need.

There are, however, still too many substandard properties in circulation and no relaxation of effort can be accepted until these have been dealt with.

Financial assistance to the value of £38,112 has been given by way of mortgage advances on twenty nine properties during the year. The Council has sold ten Council houses to date to the sitting tenants, in line with Government policy.

APPENDIX 1. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1970

DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Heart disease	92	84	39	25	46	23	309
Cancer (all sites)	41	43	22	18	14	17	155
Stroke	30	22	9	13	26	8	108
Respiratory disease	23	19	17	2	8	4	73
Circulatory disease	14	4	3	-	3	6	30
Digestive disease	5	3	2	1	1	1	13
Accidents	3	5	1	-	-	4	13
Genito-urinary disease	7	2	1	1	-	1	12

APPENDIX 2. TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1970

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Ischaemic heart disease	75	72	31	18	42	15	253
Hypertensive disease	4	2	-	1	1	-	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	3	1	-	-	1	1	6
Other heart disease	10	9	8	6	2	7	42
Cancer of intestine	9	4	3	4	2	1	23
Cancer of lung/bronchus	4	7	1	3	1	6	22
Cancer of stomach	4	3	5	3	2	2	19
Cancer of breast	2	4	6	3	-	1	16
Cancer of uterus	2	3	2	3	1	1	12
Other cancers	20	22	5	2	8	6	63

APPENDIX 3. DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970

DISTRICT	0 - 4 YEARS	5 - 14 YEARS	15 - 44 YEARS	45 - 64 YEARS	65 - 74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ST. GERMANS R.D.	5	-	6	46	70	110	237
LISKEARD R.D.	3	1	5	47	50	86	192
SALTASH M.B.	3	-	2	21	29	48	103
TORPOINT U.D.	-	-	2	13	19	28	62
LISKEARD M.B.	2	-	1	14	21	64	102
LOOE U.D.	1	-	2	14	24	31	72
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	14	1	18	155	213	367	768

APPENDIX 4. TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES IN NO. 7 HEALTH AREA - 1970

AGE GROUPS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
0 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	1
25 - 44 years	1	1	2
45 - 64 years	-	1	1
65 years and over	3	1	4
	4	4	8

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
New case rate per 1,000 of population.	0.075	0.075	0.150

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7 - 1970

DISTRICT	NEW CASES	ALL KNOWN CASES	DEATHS
ST. GERMANS R.D.	0.13	1.44	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.07	1.75	-
SALTASH M.B.	0.32	2.48	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.32	1.44	0.16
LISKEARD M.B.	-	3.67	-
LOOE U.D.	-	2.23	-
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.15	1.92	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.13	2.31	0.04

APPENDIX 5. CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970.

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
45 - 54 years	1	-	1
55 - 64 years	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	14	2	16
75 and over	1	1	2
	19	3	22

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1970

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.356	0.056	0.412
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.360	0.123	0.483
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.508	0.109	0.617

FACTORIES ACT 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Secretary of State for Employment to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1970 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. GERMANS IN THE COUNTY OF CONRWALL

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number of			
	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	NIL	NIL	NONE
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	29	NIL	NONE
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NONE
TOTAL	63	29	NIL	NONE

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasion they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	2
Total	2	2	2

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

No Out-workers are employed in the

St. Germans Rural District.

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